302 [108:124] [Fig. 4 appears here.] I have sometimes seen Tapirapé men whose painting merely consisted of a series of handprints scattered all over the body. They called this vaipapé, a word [312] which may be derived from vaitepe, "many," and pe, "hand."

The Tapirapé often blacken their hands with genipap or outline their mouths with it. In the vuangkané painting (Fig. 2), the man also has a black border around the mouth. This decora- [311] tion is also used by the Karajá (cf. Krause 2, Fig. 48a). [108: 125] The genipap design on the inside of a man's thigh (Fig. 6) [314] was drawn by his lover at the outset of their relationship. They call it anampaí and maintain that it is a "fish." They also draw

Fig. 3. Ipihauíua male body painting.

it on the arms.

302 While the above-mentioned male paintings are worn by the 381 men from their initiation up to the time when they no longer participate in daytime dances, boys have their entire bodies blackened with genipap for a whole year preceding the day of their